CUSTOMS BULLETIN AND DECISIONS

Weekly Compilation of

Decisions, Rulings, Regulations, Notices, and Abstracts

Concerning Customs and Related Matters of the

Bureau of Customs and Border Protection

U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

and

U.S. Court of International Trade

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This issue contains:

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
BUREAU OF CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

NOTICE

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Bureau of Customs and Border Protection

General Notices

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.
Washington, DC, July 5, 2006

The following documents of the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection ("CBP"), Office of Regulations and Rulings, have been determined to be of sufficient interest to the public and CBP field offices to merit publication in the CUSTOMS BULLETIN.

SANDRA L. BELL,
Acting Assistant Commissioner,
Office of Regulations and Rulings.

19 CFR PART 177

WITHDRAWAL OF PROPOSED REVOCATION OF RULING LETTERS AND TREATMENT RELATING TO THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN MARKING REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTED SAFETY EYEGLASS FRAMES COMBINED WITH PRESCRIPTION LENSES

AGENCY: Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of withdrawal of proposed revocation of ruling letters and treatment relating to the country of origin marking requirements for imported safety eyeglass frames combined with prescription lenses.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 625(c)(1), Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1625(c)), as amended by section 623 of Title VI (Customs Modernization) of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 103–182, 107 Stat. 2057), this notice advises interested parties that Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is withdrawing its proposal to revoke ruling letters pertaining to the

country of origin marking requirements for imported safety eyeglass frames combined with prescription lenses, and revoke any treatment previously accorded by CBP to substantially identical transactions. Notice of the proposed revocation of the ruling letters was published on April 28, 2004, in Volume 38, Number 18, of the CUSTOMS BULLETIN. CBP received five comments in response to this notice.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 19, 2006.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Edward Caldwell, Valuation and Special Programs Branch, (202) 572–8872.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On December 8, 1993, Title VI, (Customs Modernization), of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 103–182, 107 Stat. 2057) (hereinafter "Title VI"), became effective. Title VI amended many sections of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and related laws. Two new concepts which emerge from the law are "informed compliance" and "shared responsibility." These concepts are premised on the idea that in order to maximize voluntary compliance with customs laws and regulations, the trade community needs to be clearly and completely informed of its legal obligations. Accordingly, the law imposes a greater obligation on CBP to provide the public with improved information concerning the trade community's responsibilities and rights under the customs and related laws. In addition, both the trade and CBP share responsibility in carrying out import requirements. For example, under section 484 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. §1484), the importer of record is responsible for using reasonable care to enter, classify and value merchandise, and provide any other information necessary to enable CBP to properly assess duties, collect accurate statistics and determine whether any other applicable legal requirement is met.

Pursuant to section 625(c)(1), Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. §1625(c)(1)), as amended by Title VI, a notice proposing to revoke four ruling letters, each pertaining to the country of origin marking requirements for imported safety eyeglass frames combined with prescription lenses, was published in the April 28, 2004, CUSTOMS BULLETIN, Volume 38, Number 18. The notice specifically referred to Headquarters Ruling Letter ("HQ") 557996, dated October 8, 1997; HQ 734733, dated November 25, 1992; HQ 734258 dated January 7, 1992; and HQ 729649, dated October 27, 1986. Five comments were received in response to the notice.

One comment received pertained to safety eyeglass frames with non-prescription lenses and was not subject to the proposed revocation. Another comment received fully supported the proposed notice.

Two other comments received did not object to the proposed notice but requested that the effective date of the revocation be delayed to allow adequate time for importers to comply with the new requirements. The final comment received alleged that the proposed country of origin marking treatment was not consistent with the NAFTA Marking Rules of 19 C.F.R. §102.20 or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations governing safety eyewear.

After reviewing the comments submitted in connection with the proposed revocation, CBP has decided to take no further action at this time to revoke the four ruling letters set forth above. Accordingly, CBP is withdrawing the proposed revocation, and will consider addressing this issue anew in the future.

This notice advises interested parties that CBP is withdrawing its proposed revocation of the ruling letters set forth above. HQ 557996, HQ 734733, HQ 734258, and HQ 729649 will remain in full force and effect.

DATED: July 3, 2006

MYLES B. HARMON,
Director,
Commercial and Trade Facilitation Division.

PROPOSED REVOCATION OF RULING LETTER AND TREATMENT RELATING TO TARIFF CLASSIFICATION OF PALM FATTY ACID DISTILLATE

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of proposed revocation of ruling letter and treatment relating to tariff classification of palm fatty acid distillate.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 625(c), Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C 1625 (c)), as amended by section 623 of Title VI (Customs Modernization) of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 103–182, 107 Stat. 2057), this notice advises interested parties that CBP intends to revoke a ruling relating to the classification of palm fatty acid distillate (PFAD) under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), and to revoke any treatment CBP has previously accorded to substantially identical transactions. PFAD is produced by subjecting crude palm oil to heat and steam at reduced pressures until it solidifies at room temperature into an amber-color. Once solidified, Fatty free acids compose 85–90 % of PFAD's total substance of weight.

DATE: Comments must be received on or before August 18, 2006.

ADDRESS: Written comments are to be addressed to the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Office of Regulations & Rulings, Attention: Trade and Commercial Regulations Branch, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20229, Submitted comments may be inspected at U.S. Customs and Border Protection, 799 9th Street, N.W., Washington D.C., during regular business hours. Arrangements to inspect submitted comments should be made in advance by calling Mr. Joseph Clark at (202) 572–8768.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher MacFarlane, Tariff Classification and Marking Branch, (202) 572–8791.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On December 8, 1993, Title VI (Customs Modernization) of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 103–182, 107 Stat. 2057), became effective. Title VI amended many sections of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended and related laws. Two new concepts, which emerge from the law, are **informed compliance** and **shared responsibility.** These concepts are based on the premise that in order to maximize voluntary compliance with customs laws and regulations, the trade community needs to be clearly and completely informed of its legal obligations. Accordingly, the law imposes a greater obligation on CBP to provide the public with improved information concerning the trade community's rights and responsibilities under customs and related laws. In addition, both the trade community and CBP share responsibility in carrying out import requirements. For example, under section 484, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1484), the importer of record is responsible for using reasonable care to enter, classify, and declare value, on imported merchandise, and to provide other necessary information to enable CBP to properly assess duties, collect accurate statistics, and determine whether any other legal requirement is met.

Pursuant to section 625 (c)(1), Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1625 (c)(1)), as amended by section 623 of Title VI, this notice advises interested parties that CBP intends to revoke a ruling relating to the tariff classification of palm fatty acid distillate. Although in this notice CBP is specifically referring to one ruling, HQ 962807, this notice covers any rulings in addition to the one listed. At this time, no further rulings have been identified. Any party who has received an interpretative ruling or decision (i.e., ruling letter, internal advice memorandum or decision, or protest review decision) on the mer-

chandise subject to this notice should advise CBP during this notice period.

Similarly, pursuant to section 625 (c)(2), Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1625 (c)(2)), as amended by section 623 of Title VI, CBP intends to revoke any treatment it previously accorded to substantially identical transactions. Any person involved in substantially identical transactions should advise CBP during this notice period. An importer's failure to advise CBP of substantially identical transactions or of a specific ruling not identified in this notice, may raise issues of reasonable care on the part of the importer or his agents for importations of merchandise subsequent to the effective date of the final decision on this notice.

In HQ 962807, dated April 29, 2002, palm fatty acid distillate was classified in subheading 3824.90.40.90, HTSUS, which provides for: "prepared binders for foundry molds or cores; chemical products and preparations of chemical industries, not elsewhere specified or included: other: other: fatty substances of animal or vegetable origin and mixtures thereof, other." HQ 962807 is set forth as "Attachment A" to this document.

It is now CBP's position that this merchandise is classified in subheading 3823.19.2000, HTSUS, which provides for: "industrial monocarboxylic fatty acids; acid oils from refining; industrial fatty alcohols: industrial monocarboxylic fatty acids; acid oils from refining: other: derived from coconut, palm-kernel or palm oil." Pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1625(c)(1), CBP intends to revoke HQ 962807 and any other rulings not specifically identified to reflect the proper classification of the merchandise pursuant to the analysis in HQ 967992, which is set forth as "Attachment B" to this document

Additionally, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1625(c)(2), CBP intends to revoke any treatment it previously accorded to substantially identical transactions. Before taking this action, we will give consideration to any written comments timely received.

DATED: June 30, 2006

Gail A. Hamill for MYLES B. HARMON,
Director,
Commercial & Trade Facilitation Division.

Attachments

[ATTACHMENT A]

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.
BUREAU OF CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION,

HQ 962807
April 29, 2002
CLA–2 RR:CR:GC 962807ptl
CATEGORY: Classification
TARIFF NO.: 3824.90.4090

PORT DIRECTOR
U. S. CUSTOMS SERVICE
423 Canal Street
New Orleans, LA 70130

RE: Protest 2002–98–100306; Palm Fatty Acid Distillate.

DEAR PORT DIRECTOR:

The following is our decision on Protest 2002–98–100306, filed by counsel on behalf of Church & Dwight, Inc. against your classification, under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), of a product described as palm fatty acid distillate.

FACTS:

According to information supplied by protestant, the product at issue, palm fatty acid distillate, referred to as "PFAD" is "produced in Malaysia by subjecting crude palm oil to heat and steam at reduced pressure. The steam carries off the PFAD, which later condenses to a liquid and, finally, becomes an amber-colored solid at room temperature."

The composition of the PFAD is described by protestant as follows: "More specifically, PFAD contains a group of free fatty acids that make up approximately 85–90 percent of the total substance by weight. These free fatty acids include palmitic acid (typically 45–50 percent by weight of the total free fatty acids), oleic acid (35–36 percent by weight), linoleic acid (8–9 percent by weight), and stearic acid (5–6 percent by weight). The 10–15 percent of PFAD that does not consist of a group of free fatty acids includes triglycerides (7–8 percent by weight) that are 'entrained,' i.e., carried off along with the free fatty acids by the steam in the distillation process. The remainder of the product (3–7 percent by weight) consists of waxes, sterols, tocopherols, water, and plant pigments."

The PFAD was entered on May 5, 1997, under subheading 1511.90.0000, HTSUS, which provides for palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified. The entry was liquidated on March 13, 1998, under subheading 3824.90.4090, HTSUS, which provides for fatty substances of animal or vegetable origin and mixtures thereof . . . other. A timely protest was filed on June 9, 1998, arguing that the product should be classified as entered.

In preparing this decision, in addition to the original protest, we have considered supplemental materials filed by protestant on September 20, 2000 and December 17, 2001, as well as arguments and statements made during a conference at Customs Headquarters on October 19, 2001.

ISSUE:

What is the classification of "Palm Fatty Acid Distillate"?

LAW AND ANALYSIS:

Merchandise is classifiable under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) in accordance with the General Rules of Interpretation (GRIs). The systematic detail of the HTSUS is such that virtually all goods are classified by application of GRI 1, that is, according to the terms of the headings of the tariff schedule and any relative Section or Chapter Notes. In the event that the goods cannot be classified solely on the basis of GRI 1, and if the headings and legal notes do not otherwise require, the remaining GRIs may then be applied in order.

In understanding the language of the HTSUS, the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System Explanatory Notes may be utilized. The Explanatory Notes (ENs), although not dispositive or legally binding, provide a commentary on the scope of each heading of the HTSUS, and are the official interpretation of the Harmonized System at the international level. See T.D. 89–80, 54 Fed. Reg. 35127, 35128 (August 23, 1989).

The HTSUS provisions under consideration are as follows:

1511	Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified:
	* * *
1511.90.0000	Other
3824	Prepared binders for foundry molds or cores; chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries (including those consisting of mixtures of natural products), not elsewhere specified or included; residual products of the chemical or allied industries, not elsewhere specified or included:
	* * *
3824.90	Other:
3824.90.40	Fatty substances of animal or vegetable origin and mixtures thereof
	* * *
	* * *
3824.90.4090	Other

Protestant argues that the goods, as entered, consist of a mixture of fatty acids which are fractions of palm oil. Protestant claims that the original substance has not been "chemically modified" because these fatty acids are the result of steam distillation, which protestant calls a "physical refining" process, rather than "alkali refining" process in which there is a chemical reaction when the palm oil is exposed to caustic soda and mineral acids.

Protestant claims that the goods do not fall within the scope of Chapter 38, HTSUS. In support of classification in Chapter 15,HTSUS, protestant asserts that the product should be considered to be a fraction of palm oil.

Protestant contends that the product is classified in subheading 1511.90.0000, HTSUS, which provides for palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.

To be classified in Chapter 15, the product must be described by the terms of the headings. The ENs to Chapter 15, on page 108, define the term animal or vegetable fats and oils as "esters of glycerol with fatty acids (such as palmitic, stearic and oleic acids)." . . . "Subject to the exclusions in Note 1 to this Chapter, vegetable or animal fats and oils and their fractions are classified in this Chapter whether used as foodstuffs or for technical or industrial purposes (e.g., the manufacture of soap, candles, lubricants, varnishes or paints)."

Fractionated oils are obtained from the whole oil by processes such as chilling, pressing and solvent fractionation. These processes separate the whole oil into two or more fractions. Each fraction is composed of the components of the original oil, but in selected proportions. As noted in the ENs, fractionation does not cause any changes in the chemical structure of the fats or oils.

HQ 088613, dated June 10, 1991, concerned the classification of four products: Palmy, a mixture of shea nut and palm oil stearins; Palkena, a fully refined palm kernel stearin; shea nut stearin, the hard fraction of shea nut oil; and palm oil stearin. The ruling describes the methods of producing these products as: "The refining process, in general, is said to consist of degumming and neutralization of the particular oil, then fractionalization into the hard part (stearin) and the soft part (olein); next bleaching and deodorization take place; finally, additives such as tocopheral, citric acid, lecithin are added in small amounts." The products were classified in various headings (1511, 1513 and 1517) of Chapter 15 because they actually were fractions of the subject oils. They were described as the hard (stearin) and soft (olein) fractions of the oils which retain the chemical structure of triglycerides. The products of HQ 088613 can be distinguished from the PFAD which is produced by a distillation process resulting in a mixture of predominately free fatty acids, waxes, sterols, tocopherols, water and plant pigments, but does not retain the chemical structure of triglycerides.

The booklet, Food Fats and Oils, 6th ed., (The Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc., Washington, D.C. 1988) describes triglycerides on page 1, as follows: "A triglyceride is composed of glycerol and three fatty acids. All of the fatty acids in a triglyceride are identical, it is termed a 'simple' triglyceride. The more common forms, however, are 'mixed' triglycerides in which two or three kinds of fatty acid moieties are present in the molecule." Fats and oils are described on page 3 of the same booklet as: "Fats and oils are predominately triesters of fatty acids and glycerol, commonly called 'triglycerides.' . . . Triglycerides normally represent over 95 percent of the weight of most food fats and oils. The minor components include mono- and diglycerides, free fatty acids, phosphatides, sterols, fatty alcohols, fat soluble vitamins and other substances." (emphasis added) Protestant indicates the PFAD is 85 to 90 percent free fatty acids.

HQ 963214, dated May 25, 1999, concerned the classification of crude oil extracted from fermented fungal biomass by a hexane solvent. The ruling states: "The oil consists of triglycerides of several fatty acids. In a triglyceride, three fatty acids moieties are ester linked to one glycerol." The product was classified in subheading 1515.90.40, HTSUS, which provides for other fixed vegetable fats and oils.

In HQ 961401, dated July 13, 1998, a dietary supplement, Neuromins, derived from algae, was classified as a vegetable oil of Chapter 15. The ruling stated: "Neuromins is the proprietary name for a dietary supplement made

from triglyceride oil derived from a species of algae. A triglyceride is an ester of glycerol in which all three hydroxyl groups are exterified with a fatty acid."

Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary, 12th ed., 1993, on page 507, defines a fatty acid as "A carboxylic acid derived from or contained in an animal or vegetable fat or oil. All fatty acids are composed of a chain of alkyl groups containing from 4 to 22 carbon atoms (usually even numbered) and characterized by a terminal carboxyl group – COOH."

Protestant's product consists of free fatty acids which have been separated from their glycerol molecule. The resulting product is no longer a fat or oil, since it no longer has the chemical structure of a triglyceride. The ENs to Chapter 15, in pertinent part, state: "Headings 15.07 to 15.15 of this Chapter cover the single (i.e., not mixed with fats or oils of another nature), fixed vegetable fats and oils mentioned in the headings, together with their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified." (emphasis added) Clearly, distilling, or breaking up a palm oil into glycerol and fatty acids, and then separating the fatty acids, has chemically modified the oil.

The ENs also indicate that included in the products classified in Chapter 15 are "fractions" of vegetable fats and oils. "Headings 15.04 and 15.06 to 15.15 also cover fractions of the fats and oils mentioned in those headings, provided they are not more specifically described elsewhere in the Nomenclature (e.g., spermaceti, heading 15.21). The main methods used for fractionation are as follows : (a) dry fractionation which includes pressing, decantation, winterisation and filtration; (b) solvent fractionation; and (c) fractionation with the assistance of a surface-active agent."

Fractionated oils are obtained from the whole oil by processes such as chilling, pressing and solvent extraction. These processes separate the whole oil into two or more fractions. Each fraction is composed of the components in the original oil, but in selected proportions. As noted in the ENs: "Fractionation does not cause any changes in the chemical structure of the fats or oils." Products which have undergone fractionation are essentially no more than concentrations of different glycerides that are themselves animal or vegetable fats or oils, as defined in the ENs.

The protestant's product is not a fraction of an animal or vegetable oil for the same reason it is not an oil. Protestant has misunderstood "not chemically modified." The term refers to chemical modification of the oil, not how that modification is caused. In the instant situation, protestant's product is produced from palm oil, but it has been chemically modified and does not have the chemical structure of an oil triglyceride and is not eligible for classification in Chapter 15.

Protestant's merchandise, palm fatty acid distillate, is properly classified under GRI 1 in subheading 3824.90.4090, HTSUS, which provides for fatty substances of animal or vegetable origin and mixtures thereof . . . other.

HOLDING:

Palm Fatty Acid Distillate is classified in subheading 3824.90.4090, HTSUS, which provides for: Prepared binders for foundry molds or cores; chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries (including those consisting of mixtures of natural products), not elsewhere specified or included; residual products of the chemical or allied industries, not elsewhere specified or included: other: fatty substances of animal or vegetable origin and mixtures thereof: other.

The protest should be DENIED. In accordance with Section 3A(11)(b) of Customs Directive 099 3550 065, dated August 4, 1993, Subject: Revised Protest Directive, you are to mail this decision, together with the Customs Form 19, to the protestant no later than 60 days from the date of this letter. Any reliquidation of the entry or entries in accordance with the decision must be accomplished prior to mailing the decision.

Sixty days from the date of the decision, the Office of Regulations and Rulings will make the decision available to Customs personnel, and to the public on the Customs Home Page on the World Wide Web at www.customs.gov, by means of the Freedom of Information Act, and other methods of public distribution.

JOHN DURANT,
Director,
Commercial Rulings Division.

[ATTACHMENT B]

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.
BUREAU OF CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION,

HQ 967992
CLA–2 RR:CTF:TCM 967992 CAM
CATEGORY: Classification
TARIFF NO.: 3823.19.2000

LEWIS E. LEIBOWITZ
WILLIAM D. NUSSBAUM
HOGAN & HARTSON L.L.P.
Columbia Square
555 13th St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004–1109

RE: Proposed Revocation of HQ 962807; Palm Fatty Acid Distillate

DEAR MR. LEIBOWITZ and MR. NUSSBAUM:

In Headquarters Ruling Letter (HQ) 962807, dated April 29, 2002, palm fatty acid distillate (PFAD), a product produced by your client, Church & Dwight Co., was classified in subheading 3824.90.4090 under the Harmonized Trade Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), which provides for: "prepared binders for foundry molds or cores; chemical products and preparations of chemical industries, not elsewhere specified or included: other: other: fatty substances of animal or vegetable origin and mixtures thereof, other." Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has reviewed HQ 962807, and have found that ruling to be in error.

HQ 962807 is a decision on a specific protest. A protest is designed to handle entries of merchandise, which have entered the United States and been liquidated by CBP. A final determination of a protest, pursuant to Part 174, CBP Regulations (19 CFR 174), cannot be modified or revoked as it is applicable only to the merchandise, which was the subject of the entry protested. Furthermore, CBP lost jurisdiction over the protested entries in HQ

962807 when notice of denial of the protest was received by the protestant. See San Francisco Newspaper Printing Co.v. United States, 9 CIT 517, 620 F. Supp. 738 (1935).

FACTS:

HQ 962807 described PFAD as a product that is produced by subjecting crude palm oil to heat and steam at reduced pressures. During this process, steam carries off the PFAD until it condenses into a liquid. After condensation, PFAD solidifies at room temperature into an amber-color. Once solidified, fatty free acids compose 85–90 % of PFAD's total substance of weight. These fatty free acids include palmitic acid (about 45–50 %), oleic acids (about 35–36 %), linoleic acid (about 8–9 %), and stearic acid (about 5–6 %). The remaining 10–15% of the weight of PFAD does not consist of fatty free acids, and that includes a combination of entrained triglycerides (about 7–8 %), waxes, sterols, tocopherols, water, and plant pigments.

At issue in HQ 962807, was whether PFAD was classified in subheading 1511.90.0000, HSTUS, as "palm oil and its fractions whether or not refined, but not chemically modified: other," or subheading 3824.90.4090, HTSUS, as "prepared binders for foundry molds or cores; chemical products and preparations of chemical industries, not elsewhere specified or included: other: other: fatty substances of animal or vegetable origin and mixtures thereof, other." In that protest, classification in heading 3823, HTSUS, as industrial monocarboxylic fatty acids was never considered. Additional information has come before CBP suggesting that the correct classification of PFAD is in heading 3823, HTSUS.

ISSUE:

What is the proper classification under the HTSUS of palm fatty acid distillate?

LAW AND ANALYSIS:

Classification of merchandise under the HTSUS is in accordance with the General Rules of Interpretation (GRIs). GRI 1 provides that classification shall be determined according to the terms of the headings and any relative section or chapter notes. In the event that the goods cannot be classified solely on the basis of GRI 1, and if the headings and legal notes do not require otherwise, then CBP may apply the remaining GRIs.

In interpreting the headings and subheadings, CBP looks to the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System Explanatory Notes (ENs), which constitute the official interpretation of the HTSUS. While not legally binding or dispositive, the ENs provide a commentary on the scope of each heading of the HTSUS and, generally, indicate the proper interpretation of headings. See T.D. 89–80, 54 FR 35127, 35128 (August 23, 1989).

The HTSUS provisions under consideration are as follows:

3823	Industrial monocarboxylic fatty acids; acid oils from refining; industrial fatty alcohols:
	Industrial monocarboxylic fatty acids; acid oils from refining:
	* * *
3823.19	Other:
3823.19.20	Derived from coconut, palm-kernel or palm oil

3824	Prepared binders for foundry molds or cores; chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries (including those consisting of mixtures of natural products), not elsewhere specified or included:
3824.90	Other:
	Other :
	* * *
3824.90.40	Fatty substances of animal or vegetable origin and mixtures thereof
	* * *
3824.90.4090	Other

In HQ 962807, PFAD was classified in heading 3824, HTSUS, but additional information has come before CBP, which indicates that is not the correct classification. Heading 3824, HTSUS, is a basket provision where merchandise should only be classified in that heading, if it is not "elsewhere specified or included" in another heading. Before we can classify PFAD in the basket provision heading 3824, HTSUS, classification in heading 3823, HTSUS, as industrial monocarboxylic fatty acids must be considered.

Applying GRI 1, PFAD meets the terms of heading 3823, HTSUS, because it is an industrial monocarboxylic fatty acid. For instance, PFAD is produced through an industrial process that includes fractional distillation. Furthermore, PFAD's chemical structure comports with that of a monocarboxlyic fatty acid. A carboxylic acid is composed of a "broad array of organic acids" that end in a carboxyl group and, typically, a carboxylic acid includes "the large and important class of fatty acids." Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary 223 (12th ed. 1993). A monocarboxlyic is one carboxylic acid. Id. The chemical composition of the PFAD in question meets the definition of a monocarboxlyic acid because it is an organic acid that includes fatty acids. A fatty acid is a "carboxylic acid derived from or contained in an animal or vegetable fat or oil." Id. at 507. PFAD is composed of approximately 85 % fatty acids that are dervieved from palm oil. Therefore, PFAD is classifiable in heading 3823, HTSUS.

Moreover, the ENs to heading 3823, HTSUS, support classification of PFAD in that heading. The ENs indicate that heading 3823, HTSUS, includes "**[d]istilled fatty acids** which are obtained after hydrolytic splitting of various fats and oils (e.g., coconut oil, palm oil, tallow) followed by a purification process (distillation)." (emphasis in original). PFAD meets the description from the ENs. As stated, PFAD is a fatty acid that is produced through hydrolysis whereby steam and heat split palm oils and fats to create the final product. As such, the guidance provided by ENs' indicates that PFAD meets the terms of heading 3823, HTSUS.

Though the ENs to heading 3823, HTSUS, preclude acids with a fatty acid purity of 90 % or more from falling with the ambit of heading 3823, HTSUS, that exclusion is not dispositive in this case. In HQ 964607, dated July 8, 2002, CBP classified saw palmetto berries with a total acid content of around 87 % in heading 3823, HTSUS. Similar to the saw palmetto berries, PFAD has an acid content between 85 and 90 %. Therefore, like in HQ

964607, the PFAD should not be precluded by the ENs to heading 3823, HTSUS.

Moreover, previous CBP rulings support classification of PFAD in heading 3823, HTSUS. In HQ 964531, dated March 14, 2002, CBP classified a coconut fatty acid produced through hydrolysis in heading 3823, HTSUS. Like the coconut oil in HQ 964531, PFAD is created from a similar hydrolysis process involving heat and steam on palm oil. CBP finds that because PFAD is specified elsewhere under heading 3823, HTSUS, that classification under heading 3824, HTSUS, is precluded by application of GRI 1.

HOLDING:

By applying GRI 1, Palm fatty acid distillate is classified under heading 3823, HTSUS, and, specifically, under subheading 3823.19.2000, HTSUS, which provides for: "industrial monocarboxylic fatty acids; acid oils from refining; industrial fatty alcohols: industrial monocarboxylic fatty acids; acid oils from refining: other: derived from coconut, palm-kernel or palm oil." The general, column one rate of duty is 2.3 % percent ad valorem.

EFFECT ON OTHER RULINGS:

HQ 962807, dated April 29, 2002, is revoked.

MYLES B. HARMON,
Director,
Commercial & Trade Facilitation Division.

PROPOSED REVOCATION OF TREATMENT AND MODIFICATION OR REVOCATION OF RULINGS RELATING TO TARIFF CLASSIFICATION OF SINGLE MODE OPTICAL FIBERS

AGENCY: U. S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of proposed revocation of treatment and modification or revocation of rulings relating to tariff classification of single mode optical fibers.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 625(c), Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1625(c)), as amended by section 623 of Title VI (Customs Modernization) of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 103–182, 107 Stat. 2057), this notice advises interested parties that CBP proposes to revoke the treatment accorded to transactions of the importer identified in proposed HQ 968251, concerning the classification of single mode (SM) optical fibers under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States Annotated (HTSUSA). SM optical fibers are universally used in long-distance telephony and cable television applications. They consist of a glass core which carries most of the light, surrounded by a glass cladding, the whole covered by both a primary and secondary coating of acrylate or vinyl plastic. CBP also proposes to revoke any other

treatment it has previously accorded to substantially identical transactions of other importers. Similarly, CBP proposes to modify or revoke, as appropriate, any rulings on the subject merchandise that are found to exist. CBP invites comments on the correctness of the proposed action.

DATE: Comments must be received on or before August 18, 2006.

ADDRESS: Written comments are to be addressed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Office of Regulations & Rulings, Attention: Trade and Commercial Regulations Branch, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20229. Submitted comments may be inspected at U.S. Customs and Border Protection, 799 9th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., during regular business hours. Arrangements to inspect submitted comments should be made in advance by calling Mr. Joseph Clark at (202) 572–8768.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James A. Seal, Tariff Classification and Marking Branch (202) 572–8779.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On December 8, 1993, Title VI (Customs Modernization) of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 103–182, 107 Stat. 2057), became effective. Title VI amended many sections of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and related laws. Two new concepts which emerge from the law are **informed compliance** and **shared responsibility.** These concepts are based on the premise that in order to maximize voluntary compliance with customs laws and regulations, the trade community needs to be clearly and completely informed of its legal obligations. Accordingly, the law imposes a greater obligation on CBP to provide the public with improved information concerning the trade community's rights and responsibilities under the customs and related laws. In addition, both the trade and CBP share responsibility in carrying out import requirements. For example, under section 484, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1484), the importer of record is responsible for using reasonable care to enter, classify and declare value on imported merchandise, and to provide other necessary information to enable CBP to properly assess duties, collect accurate statistics and determine whether any other legal requirement is met.

Pursuant to section 625(c)(2), Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1625(c)(2)), as amended by section 623 of Title VI, this notice advises interested parties that CBP intends to revoke the treatment relating to the tariff classification of single mode (SM) optical fibers under the HTSUSA which was accorded to transactions of the importer

identified in proposed HQ 968251. In addition, pursuant to section 625(c)(2), Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1625(c)(2)), as amended by section 623 of Title VI, CBP intends to revoke any other treatment it previously accorded to substantially identical transactions of other importers. Any person involved in substantially identical transactions should advise CBP during this notice period. An importer's failure to advise CBP of substantially identical transactions or of a specific ruling not identified in this notice, may raise issues of reasonable care on the part of the importer or his agents for importations of merchandise subsequent to the effective date of the final decision on this notice.

Similarly, under section 625(c)(1), Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1625 (c)(1)), this proposal covers any rulings on this merchandise which may exist but have not been specifically identified. CBP has undertaken reasonable efforts to search existing data bases for rulings on this merchandise. None have been identified. Any party who has received an interpretive ruling or decision (i.e., ruling letter, internal advice memorandum or decision, or protest review decision) on the merchandise subject to this notice, should advise CBP during this notice period.

Under the above-referenced treatment, the single mode (SM) optical fibers were classified as optical fiber cables, made up of individually sheathed fibers, under subheading 8544.70.0000, HTSUSA. It is now CBP's position that these SM optical fibers are classifiable in subheading 9001.10.0030, HTSUSA, as optical fibers, optical fiber bundles and cables other than those of heading 8544.

CBP intends to revoke the treatment concerning the classification of single mode (SM) optical fibers, and to modify or revoke, as appropriate, any rulings on the merchandise, to reflect the proper classification of the goods pursuant to the analysis in proposed HQ 968251, which is set forth as the Attachment to this document. In addition, CBP intends to revoke any other treatment it has previously accorded to substantially identical transactions of other importers. Before taking this action, we will give consideration to any written comments timely received.

DATED: June 29, 2006

Gail A. Hamill for MYLES B. HARMON,
Director,
Commercial and Trade Facilitation Division.

Attachment

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.
BUREAU OF CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION,

HQ 968251
CLA–2 RR:CTF:TCM 968251 JAS
CATEGORY: Classification
TARIFF NO.: 9001.10.0030

MR. JASON M. WAITE, ESQ.
601 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
North Building, 10th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20004–2601

RE: Revocation of Treatment; Single Mode (SM) Optical Fibers

DEAR MR. WAITE:

This is in response to your letter of May 4, 2005, on behalf of OFS Fitel LLC, concerning the classification of single mode (SM) optical fibers under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States Annotated (HTSUSA).

You contend that this merchandise has been imported by your client exclusively through the port of Atlanta over an extended period of time under the provision for optical fiber cables made up of individually sheathed fibers, in subheading 8544.70.0000, HTSUSA, and the entries were uniformly liquidated under this provision. Thus, in your opinion, a treatment for these goods exists with respect to your client's transactions which cannot be modified or revoked except upon compliance with 19 U.S.C. §1625(c)(2) and section 177.12(c)(2)(i), Customs and Border Protection Regulations (19 CFR §177.12(c)(2)(i)). CBP believes that this treatment with respect to your client's transactions is in error and we intend to revoke it.

FACTS:

The merchandise, individually sheathed single mode (SM) optical fibers, are universally used in long-distance telephony and cable television applications for voice and data transmissions. They consist of a glass core, which carries most of the light, surrounded by a glass cladding, which bends the light and confines it to the core, the whole then covered by both a primary and secondary protective coating of acrylate or vinyl plastic. The acrylate coatings have a combined thickness of approximately 60 microns.

A Notice of Action issued by the Port of Atlanta to OFS Fitel LLC on December 23, 2002, informed the company that the correct classification for its SM optical fibers was "HTSUS 8544.70.0000 @ Free rather than HTSUS 9001.10.0030 @ 6.7%." The notice instructed the company to classify future entries of SM optical fibers accordingly. Subsequently, another Notice of Action was issued to OFS Fitel on March 25, 2005, informing the company that the subheading 8544.70.0000, HTSUSA, classification for their SM optical fibers was incorrect and that the correct classification for optical fibers was under "HTS9001.10.00/6.7%." The Port has identified approximately one hundred ten (110) entries of SM optical fibers made by OFS Fitel between May 4, 2003 and May 4, 2005. All were liquidated under subheading 8544.70.0000, HTSUSA. At least ninety five (95) percent of the entries are estimated to have significant value and quantity. The entries were not on bypass and none were reviewed by an import specialist. CBP, Atlanta, confirms that OFS Fitel has not made entries of SM optical fibers at any other port.

In addition, OFS filed seven (7) protests at the Port of Atlanta from February 12 through and including December 5, 2003, challenging CBP's liquidation of entries of SM optical fibers under subheading 9001.10.0030, HTSUSA, as optical fibers. These protests were allowed in June, 2003, through and including May 21, 2004, under subheading 8544.70.0000, HTSUSA.

The HTSUS provisions under consideration are as follows:

8544	. . . optical fiber cables, made up of individually sheathed fibers, whether or not assembled with electric conductors or fitted with connectors:
8544.70.00	Optical fiber cables
*	* * *
9001	Optical fibers and optical fiber bundles; . . . :
9001.10.00	Optical fibers, optical fiber bundles and cables

ISSUE:

Whether SM optical fibers are goods of heading 9001; whether CBP has accorded a treatment to OFS Fitel LLC for the classification of these goods under subheading 8544.70.0000, HTSUSA.

LAW AND ANALYSIS:

Under General Rule of Interpretation (GRI) 1, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), goods are to be classified according to the terms of the headings and any relative section or chapter notes, and provided the headings or notes do not require otherwise, according to GRIs 2 through 6.

The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System Explanatory Notes (ENs) constitute the official interpretation of the Harmonized System at the international level. While not legally binding and, therefore not dispositive, the ENs provide a commentary on the scope of each heading of the HTSUS and are thus useful in ascertaining the classification of merchandise under the Harmonized System. CBP believes the ENs should always be consulted. See T.D. 89–80, 54 Fed. Reg. 35127, 35128 (Aug. 23, 1989).

Initially, Section XVI, Note 1(m), HTSUS, excludes articles of chapter 90 while Chapter 90, Note 1(h), HTSUS, excludes optical fiber cables of heading 8544. The 85.44 ENs describe optical fibre cables, made up of individually sheathed fibres, the sheathes usually of different colors to permit identification of the fibres at both ends of the cable. The 90.01 ENs describe **Optical fibres** as consisting of concentric layers of glass or plastics of different refractive indices. Those drawn from glass have a very thin coating of plastics, invisible to the naked eye, which renders the fibres less prone to fracture. Optical fibres are usually presented on reels and may be several kilometers in length. They are used to make optical fibre bundles and optical fibre cables. The SM optical fibers under consideration, consisting of a glass core plus glass cladding and two coatings of acrylate plastic, conform to the 90.01 EN description for optical fibres, and are classifiable in subheading 9001.10.0030, HTSUSA.

As to OFS Fitel's claim of treatment under subheading 8544.70.0000, HTSUSA, Section 177.12(c)(1), CBP Regulations (19 CFR 177.12(c)(1)), sets forth the rules for determining under that section whether a treatment was

previously accorded by CBP to substantially identical transactions of a person. These rules require, among other things, evidence to establish that there was an actual determination by a CBP officer regarding the facts and issues involved in the claimed treatment, the CBP officer being responsible for the subject matter on which the determination was made, and over a 2-year period immediately preceding the claim of treatment, CBP consistently applied that determination on a national basis as reflected in liquidations of entries or reconciliations or other CBP actions with respect to all or substantially all of that person's CBP transactions involving materially identical facts and issues. The determination of whether the requisite treatment occurred will be made by CBP on a case-by-case basis and will involve an assessment of all relevant factors.

CBP Atlanta's December 23, 2002, Notice of Action is the determination by the responsible CBP officer regarding the facts and issues involved in the claimed treatment. The claim of treatment for OFS Fitel was made in a letter from OFS' counsel, dated May 4, 2005, to CBP, Atlanta, in response to Atlanta's March 25, 2005, Notice of Action proposing to rate advance the entries under subheading 9001.10.0030, HTSUSA. The record confirms that in the 2-year period prior to May 4, 2005, CBP, Atlanta, consistently liquidated one hundred ten (110) entries of OFS Fitel's SM optical fibers under subheading 8544.70.0000, HTSUSA, and allowed seven (7) protests filed by OFS Fitel under that subheading.

Under the facts presented, we conclude under Section 177.12(c), CBP Regulations, that a treatment does, in fact, exist in classifying OFS Fitel's SM optical fibers as optical fiber cables, in subheading 8544.70.0000, HTSUSA.

HOLDING:

Under the authority of GRI 1, the single mode (SM) optical fibers are provided for in heading 9001. They are classifiable as optical fibers, optical fiber bundles and cables, in subheading 9001.10.0030, HTSUSA.

Pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1625(c)(2), the treatment previously accorded OFS Fitel LLC's importations of this merchandise is revoked.

MYLES B. HARMON,
Director,
Commercial and Trade Facilitation Division.

United States Court of International Trade

One Federal Plaza
New York, NY 10278

Chief Judge

Jane A. Restani

Judges

Gregory W. Carman
Donald C. Pogue
Evan J. Wallach
Judith M. Barzilay
Delissa A. Ridgway
Richard K. Eaton
Timothy C. Stanceu
Leo M. Gordon

Senior Judges

Thomas J. Aquilino, Jr.
Nicholas Tsoucalas
R. Kenton Musgrave
Richard W. Goldberg

Clerk

Tina Potuto Kimble

Decisions of the United States Court of International Trade

SLIP OP. 06–99

NORSK HYDRO CANADA INC., Plaintiff, v. THE UNITED STATES, Defendant and US MAGNESIUM LLC,

Court No. 05–000585
Before: Pogue, Judge

OPINION

Defendant and Defendant-Intervenor move to dismiss Counts II–IV of Plaintiff's complaint under USCIT R. 12(b)(1) and 12(b)(5) for the reasons this court rejected in *Norsk Hydro Canada Inc. v. United States*, 28 CIT ___ , 350 F. Supp. 2d 1172 (2004) (addressing a prior administrative review). Because the court has, in that prior decision, decided the question at issue here, the motions are denied.

Slip Op. 06–100

PATRICK BUTLER, *Plaintiff*, v. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Defendant.*

Court No. 04–00584

[Plaintiff's Motion to Transfer action to U.S. District Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1631 granted.]

Decided: June 30, 2006

Law Office of Stephen J. Leahy (Stephen J. Leahy), for Plaintiff.
Peter D. Keisler, Assistant Attorney General; *Barbara S. Williams*, Attorney in Charge, International Trade Field Office, Commercial Litigation Branch, Civil Division, U.S. Department of Justice (*James A. Curley*); for Defendant.

OPINION

RIDGWAY, Judge:

In this action, Plaintiff contests the revocation of his customhouse broker's license, which resulted from his failure to file a triennial status report with the U.S. Customs Service (now the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection) in February 2003.[1]

Now pending before the Court are Plaintiff's Motion to Transfer Case to Federal District Court and his supporting memorandum of points and authorities ("Plaintiff's Brief"), seeking the transfer of this action to the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts. The Government opposes Plaintiff's motion. *See* Defendant's Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion to Transfer This Action to District Court ("Defendant's Brief").[2]

For the reasons set forth below, Plaintiff's Motion to Transfer is granted.

I. *The Facts of The Case*

According to the Complaint in this matter, Plaintiff – then a licensed customs broker, employed in Massachusetts – changed his residence in 2001. Although Plaintiff states that he gave Customs timely notice of his change of home address, it appears that the agency failed to record that change. Complaint ¶¶3–7; Administrative Record ("A.R.") 9 (May 13, 2003 letter to Customs from counsel for Plaintiff).[3]

In 2003, Plaintiff neglected to file a triennial status report on or before March 1, as required by 19 U.S.C. § 1641(g)(1) (2000) and 19 C.F.R. § 111.30(d) (2003).[4] Complaint ¶¶ 8–9.[5] As a result, Plain-

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[1] Effective March 1, 2003, the Customs Service (formerly part of the U.S. Department of the Treasury) was renamed the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. *See* Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. No. 107–296 § 1502, 2002 U.S.C.C.A.N. (116 Stat. 2135, 2308). For the sake of convenience, the agency is referred to as "Customs" herein.

[2] Although the parties' Joint Status Report indicated that the Government "seeks dismissal of [this] case," the Government has filed no motion to dismiss to date. *See* Joint Status Report (April 5, 2006). Nor does the Government pray for dismissal in Defendant's Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion to Transfer This Action to District Court ("Defendant's Brief").

[3] The instant case thus appears to be distinguishable on its facts from another recent similar case (discussed in greater detail below), in which the broker failed to give Customs notice of his change of address. *See Retamal v. U.S. Customs & Border Protection, Dep't of Homeland Security*, 28 CIT ____, ____, 2004 WL 2677199 at * 2 (2004), *vacated in part and rev'd in part*, 439 F.3d 1372 (Fed. Cir. 2006) (noting that "there was no immediate notice of the [broker's] change [of address] given to Customs").

[4] All statutory references herein are to the 2000 edition of the United States Code, and all citations to regulations are to the 2003 edition of the Code of Federal Regulations.

[5] The statute requires every customs broker to file a triennial status report stating "(A) whether such person is actively engaged in business as a customs broker; and (B) the name under, and the address at, which such business is being transacted." 19 U.S.C. § 1641(g)(1).

tiff's customs broker's license was suspended pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1641(g)(2). Complaint ¶ 10.[6]

On March 7, 2003, Customs sent written notice of Plaintiff's suspension, via certified mail, return receipt requested, in accordance with the statute and regulations. Complaint ¶ 14; A.R. 7–8 (March 7, 2003 suspension notice and envelope);[7] 19 U.S.C. § 1641(g)(2)(A); 19

In general, the implementing regulations supplement the statute, imposing more detailed requirements – for example, specifying that status reports are due in February "of each third year"; outlining the requisite basic content of reports; mandating that each report be accompanied by payment of a fee; and stating to whom reports are to be addressed. *See generally* 19 C.F.R. § 111.30(d)(1)–(3).

As discussed below, however, Plaintiff contends that – in one critical respect – the regulations contradict the language of the statute itself. *Compare* 19 U.S.C. § 1641(g)(2)(B) *with* 19 C.F.R. § 111.30(d)(4).

[6] According to 19 U.S.C. § 1641(g)(2):

(2) Suspension and revocation

If a person licensed [as a customs broker] . . . fails to file the required report by March 1 of the reporting year, the license is suspended, and may be thereafter revoked subject to the following procedures:

(A) The Secretary shall transmit written notice of suspension to the licensee no later than March 31 of the reporting year.

(B) If the licensee files the required report *within 60 days of receipt of the Secretary's notice*, the license shall be reinstated.

(C) In the event the required report is not filed within the 60-day period, the license shall be revoked without prejudice to the filing of an application for a new license.

19 U.S.C. § 1641(g)(2) (emphasis added). *Compare* 19 C.F.R. § 111.30(d)(4) (providing that the running of 60-day clock for curing the failure to timely file a status report is triggered not by a broker's receipt of a notice of suspension, but – rather – by "the date of [Customs'] notice of suspension").

[7] In fact, the envelope from Customs actually bears a meter mark/postmark of March 7, 2002 – not 2003. *See* A.R. 8. That irregularity alone would tend to discredit (or at least substantially undermine the evidentiary weight of) the envelope as proof of "the date of the notice of suspension" – which, according to Customs, triggers the 60-day clock under 19 C.F.R. § 111.30(d)(4). *Cf. Atteberry v. United States*, 27 CIT ____ , 267 F. Supp. 2d 1364 (2003) (although Government invoked presumption of regularity, and although senior Customs official attested in sworn affidavit filed with the court that consistent agency practice was to mail notices to importers on date that appears on face of notice, postmark on envelope unequivocally proved that notice at issue was in fact mailed six days after date on face of notice; plaintiff importer's case thus was filed within statutory 180-day period, and Government's motion to dismiss was denied).

Indeed, the discrepancy arguably could be interpreted to suggest that the meter mark/postmark on the envelope in this case was subject to tampering – that is, for example, that someone who was intentionally adjusting the meter so that it would stamp envelopes "March 7" (rather than some other, later date) inadvertently altered the year from "2003" to "2002."

In any event, the date on the envelope would appear to be a critical piece of evidence for the Government – key to establishing the actual "date of the notice of suspension." But, here, the envelope is of dubious evidentiary value. And, absent proof that Customs in fact sent the notice of suspension to Plaintiff on March 7, 2003, it is not clear how Customs can defend its revocation of Plaintiff's license – even under the agency's own regulation. Plaintiff notes that, assuming (for the sake of argument) that the 60-day clock began to run on March 7, 2003, he tendered his status report a mere eight days after the 60-day grace period expired. *See* A.R. 9 (May 13, 2003 letter to Customs from counsel for Plaintiff). In other words, even under Customs' interpretation of the statute (which Plaintiff vigorously dis-

C.F.R. § 111.30(d)(4). That notice, however, was sent to Plaintiff's former home address – the home address listed on his triennial report filed in 2000. Because the notice was misaddressed, the U.S. Postal Service did not deliver it, and returned it to Customs instead. Complaint ¶¶ 14–15, 27; A.R. 5 (2000 triennial report); A.R. 8 (envelope addressed to Plaintiff's former residence, stamped by U.S. Postal Service "Forwarding Order Expired," and returned to/signed for by Customs mailroom employee). Thereafter, Customs reportedly made some effort to reach Plaintiff through his employer, but failed. A.R. 10 (May 16, 2003 letter from Customs to counsel for Plaintiff, stating that agency personnel "made every attempt" to contact Plaintiff at his place of employment).[8]

In May 2003, Plaintiff independently realized that he had neglected to file the requisite triennial status report, and contacted Customs authorities in Boston. Complaint ¶¶ 16–17; A.R. 9 (May 13, 2003 letter to Customs from counsel for Plaintiff). Plaintiff first received notice of the suspension of his license on May 12, 2003, when Customs officials in Boston faxed a copy of the notice to him. One day later, on May 13, 2003, he submitted both his triennial status report and the required filing fee. Complaint ¶¶ 18–19, 23–24, 28; A.R. 9. But Customs officials in Boston returned the report and fee to Plaintiff on May 16, 2003, because they had not been filed within 60 days of March 7, 2003 – the date of the notice of suspension. Com-

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putes), Plaintiff's status report was timely unless "the date of the notice of suspension" was more than 60 days before May 13, 2003. And, under the circumstances of this case, it is not clear how the precise "date of the notice of suspension" can be definitively established.

[8] The Administrative Record filed in this matter is incomplete. Customs' letter dated May 16, 2003 refers to "copies of the returned envelopes and the 2000 status report which show that [agency] personnel made every attempt to . . . contact [Plaintiff] at the place of employment listed on his [2000] triennial report," and which were apparently enclosed with the May 16, 2003 letter. However, those documents are missing from the record filed with the Court. *See* A.R. 10.

In any event, it seems that Plaintiff's employer relocated sometime between February 2000 and February 2003; and, despite the fact that a forwarding order was then on file with the U.S. Postal Service (and, indeed, was still in effect at least as late as May 2003), the Postal Service failed to forward Customs' mailing to Plaintiff from his employer's former address to his employer's new address. *See* A.R. 11 (June 5, 2003 letter to Customs from counsel for Plaintiff, noting that – as of that date – "the Post Office [was] still forwarding mail to [Plaintiff's employer's] new address"). (As an aside, it is unclear why – if, in fact, "[Plaintiff's] employment status . . . did not change from the filing of the [2000] triennial report to [the 2003] report" – Plaintiff indicated on his 2003 triennial status report that he was *not* then "actively engaged in conducting Customs business as a broker." *Compare* A.R. 6 *with* A.R. 9.)

Finally, there is no indication in the record that Customs ever tried to contact Plaintiff by phone, although "his work phone number did not change and his home phone number did not change" between 2000 and 2003. A.R. 9. *Compare* A.R. 5 (2000 triennial status report) *with* A.R. 6 (2003 triennial status report). It is thus hyperbole for Customs to claim that it "made *every* attempt" to contact Plaintiff "at the place of employment listed on his [2000] triennial report." A.R. 10 (May 16, 2003 letter from Customs to counsel for Plaintiff) (emphasis added).

plaint ¶ 20; A.R. 10 (May 16, 2003 letter from Customs to counsel for Plaintiff).

Plaintiff protested that the statute, on its face, allows a broker to avoid the revocation of his license by filing his status report within a 60-day "grace period" that begins to run upon the broker's *receipt* of notice of the suspension of his license. A.R. 11 (June 5, 2003 letter to Customs from counsel for Plaintiff) (highlighting "the difference in language between the statute and the regulation"); *see also* A.R. 9 (May 13, 2003 letter to Customs from counsel for Plaintiff). Plaintiff asserted that Customs' regulation – which runs the 60-day clock from *the date of the notice* of suspension – is inconsistent with the plain language of the statute itself. A.R. 9; A.R. 11.[9] Plaintiff emphasized that, in accordance with the language of the statute, his 2003 status report was filed within 24 hours of his receipt of the notice of suspension. A.R. 9. And Plaintiff argued that the application of Customs' regulation is particularly unjust where, as here, the broker's failure to receive the notice is not due to any act or omission by the broker himself. A.R. 9; A.R. 11.[10]

Plaintiff's arguments and objections were to no avail. Notice of the revocation of Plaintiff's customs broker's license was published in the Customs Bulletin and in the Federal Register in April 2004. Complaint ¶ 21; 38 Customs Bulletin & Decisions No. 16 at 2 (April 14, 2004); 69 Fed. Reg. 17,214 (April 1, 2004). This action ensued.

II. *The Procedural History of The Case*

Within a week of the filing of Plaintiff's action, an opinion issued in *Retamal*, a case with strikingly similar facts. *See Retamal v. U.S. Customs & Border Protection, Dep't of Homeland Security*, 28 CIT ___, ___, 2004 WL 2677199 (2004), *vacated in part and rev'd in part*, 439 F.3d 1372 (Fed. Cir. 2006). The Court of International Trade there granted summary judgment in favor of the Government,

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[9] *Compare* 19 U.S.C. § 1641(g)(2)(B) (suspended license to be reinstated if status report is filed "within 60 days of receipt of the Secretary's notice [of suspension]") *with* 19 C.F.R. § 111.30(d)(4) (suspended license to be reinstated if triennial status report is filed "within 60 calendar days of the date of the notice of suspension").

[10] As Plaintiff emphasizes, a broker's receipt of a notice of suspension may be thwarted – through no fault of his own – if, for example, (1) Customs fails to update its database to reflect a broker's timely-submitted notice of change of address, and the agency consequently mails the suspension notice to the broker's former address, or (2) notwithstanding the existence of a current forwarding order on file with the U.S. Postal Service and in effect, the Postal Service nevertheless fails to forward a notice of suspension to a broker's new address. *See generally* A.R. 9; A.R. 11.

finding that action "time-barred by operation of the law." 28 CIT at ___, 2004 WL 2677199 at * 3 (*citing* 19 U.S.C. § 1641(g)(2)).[11]

At the request of both parties, the Court stayed further proceedings in this action pending the decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit in *Retamal*. The Court of Appeals' opinion in that case issued earlier this year, and is the predicate for Plaintiff's pending Motion to Transfer.

III. *Analysis*

In *Retamal*, the Court of Appeals has squarely held that the Court of International Trade lacks subject matter jurisdiction to review the revocation of a customs broker's license for failure to timely file a triennial status report. *Retamal v. U.S. Customs & Border Protection, Dep't of Homeland Security*, 439 F.3d 1372, 1375–76 (Fed. Cir. 2006). Plaintiff contends that this action therefore should be transferred to the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1631.

The statute invoked by Plaintiff provides, in pertinent part:

> § 1631. Transfer to cure want of jurisdiction
>
> Whenever a civil action is filed in a court . . . and that court finds that there is a want of jurisdiction, the court shall, *if it is in the interest of justice*, transfer such action . . . to any other such *court in which the action . . . could have been brought* at the time it was filed . . . , and the action . . . shall proceed as if it had been filed in . . . the court to which it is transferred on the date upon which it was actually filed in . . . the court from which it is transferred.

28 U.S.C. § 1631 (emphasis added).[12] Accordingly, because it is plain that this Court lacks jurisdiction over the instant action, transfer pursuant to § 1631 is warranted if (a) transfer is "in the interest of

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[11] In a later, related opinion, the *Retamal* court addressed the issue of subject matter jurisdiction:

> [T]he statutes "do not address [ ] or confer jurisdiction in cases involving revocation of a broker's license by operation of 19 U.S.C. § 1641(g)(2)(C)". Indeed, the fact that Congress has provided in 19 U.S.C. § 1641(e) for judicial appeal from license revocations pursuant to [other,] preceding subsections of 1641 is the best evidence of the legislative determination not to permit such review of matters arising out of succeeding subsection (g), nor does the history of those statutes . . . show otherwise.

Retamal v. U.S. Customs & Border Protection, Dep't of Homeland Security, 29 CIT ___, ___, 2005 WL 280440 at * 4 (2005) (*quoting* Plaintiff's Motion for Rehearing) (footnote omitted), *vacated in part and rev'd in part*, 439 F.3d 1372 (Fed. Cir. 2006).

[12] Although "[t]he primary application of [§ 1631] is to correct errors made by plaintiffs or appellants in bringing an action or appeal in a district court or court of appeals rather than in one of the specialized courts" such as the U.S. Court of International Trade, the statute "may also be applied to transfer a case from one of those specialized courts to an appropriate regional district court or court of appeals." James Wm. Moore, Moore's Federal

justice," and (b) the action "could have been brought" in the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts. *See generally Britell v. United States*, 318 F.3d 70, 73–74 (1st Cir. 2003) (highlighting history of § 1631, summarizing purpose of statute as "protect[ing] litigants against both statutory imprecision and lawyers' errors," and explaining that statute creates rebuttable presumption in favor of transfer); *Dalton v. Southwest Marine, Inc.*, 120 F.3d 1249, 1250 (Fed. Cir. 1997) ("section 1631 is a remedial statute designed to eliminate any prejudice that results from filing in an improper forum") (citation omitted).

A. *Whether Transfer Is In The Interest of Justice*

The Government apparently does not dispute Plaintiff's claim that transfer would serve the interest of justice.[13] As a leading treatise explains, "The 'interest of justice' requirement ordinarily will be satisfied if the statute of limitations has expired subsequent to the time of the original filing, so that transfer, rather than dismissal, will preserve the plaintiff's cause of action." 17 Moore's Federal Practice § 111.52 (footnote omitted). Indeed, "[e]ven if the statute of limitations would not bar the plaintiff from refiling the action in the correct court, transfer rather than dismissal may be in the interest of justice because it would save the plaintiff the time, expense and effort of having to refile the action." *Id.* (footnote omitted).

Transfer is thus the preferred course of action in a case such as this, unless (1) the action is patently frivolous, (2) the action was not timely filed in the original court, or (3) the movant was dilatory in seeking transfer. Moore's Federal Practice, Judicial Code ¶ 1631.2. Moreover, "[s]ince the term 'interests of justice' is vague," a court is entitled to "a good deal of discretion" in reaching its determination.

Practice, Judicial Code ¶ 1631.2 (3d ed. 2006) (cataloguing cases); *see also Texas Peanut Farmers v. United States*, 409 F.3d 1370, 1374–75 (Fed. Cir. 2005). That is the situation presented here.

The Courts of Appeals disagree as to whether § 1631 authorizes the transfer of individual claims, or only the transfer of an entire action. *See* 17 James Wm. Moore *et al.*, Moore's Federal Practice § 111.51[2] (3d ed. 1999). Similarly, there is a split in the circuits as to whether actions may be transferred under § 1631 to cure defects other than subject matter jurisdiction (such as a lack of personal jurisdiction over the defendant, or improper venue). *See id.* § 111.51[1],[3]; Moore's Federal Practice, Judicial Code ¶ 1631.2. However, neither controversy is relevant here.

[13] *See* Defendant's Brief at 2 (arguing only that Plaintiff "has failed to show that this action could have been brought in the district court").

Notably, the Government makes no claim that it would suffer prejudice as a result of the requested transfer. *Compare Brittel*, 318 F.3d at 74 (transfer contraindicated where it would "impose an unwarranted hardship on an objector" or "unfairly benefit the proponent") (citations omitted); *Narragansett Elec. Co. v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency*, 407 F.3d 1, 8 (1st Cir. 2005) (transfer appropriate where there is "no argument that [a party] will be harmed by the transfer"); *Texas Peanut Farmers*, 409 F.3d at 1375 (transfer appropriate where "the government cannot logically show that it will be harmed by transfer").

Phillips v. Seiter, 173 F.3d 609, 610 (7th Cir. 1999) (Posner) (citations omitted).

The Court of Appeals' opinion in *Retamal* was handed down on March 6, 2006. *See Retamal*, 439 F.3d 1372. The Government and the Court were on notice of Plaintiff's intent to seek to transfer this action less than a month thereafter. *See* Joint Status Report (April 5, 2006). And the Motion to Transfer itself was filed on May 8, 2006 – mere days after the Court of Appeals' mandate in *Retamal* issued. In short, there can be no argument here that Plaintiff was slow to seek the relief in question.

Analysis of the two remaining prongs is somewhat less definitive. However, because it is not yet clear which statute of limitations applies, it cannot be said that this action was not timely filed.[14] Certainly the Government has advanced no such argument here.[15] *See generally Pentax Corp. v. Myhra*, 72 F.3d 708, 711 (9th Cir. 1995) (declining to express an opinion on, *inter alia*, "the statute of limitations

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[14] As discussed in greater detail below, Plaintiff appears to raise several different claims, including (at a minimum) a challenge to the revocation of his personal broker's license, and also – more generally – a challenge to the validity of Customs' regulation. And different claims may be subject to different statutes of limitation.

See, e.g., 28 U.S.C. § 2401(a) (with exceptions not relevant here, "every civil action commenced against the United States shall be barred unless the complaint is filed within six years after the right of action first accrues"); *Trafalgar Capital Associates, Inc. v. Cuomo*, 159 F.3d 21, 34 (1st Cir. 1998) (standard statute of limitations for actions under Administrative Procedure Act ("APA") is six years, as set forth in 28 U.S.C. § 2401(a)) (citations omitted).

[15] In its Answer, the Government asserts that "[t]he Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction . . . because the Summons and Complaint in this action were filed after the 60-day period provided by 19 U.S.C. 1641(g) and 19 C.F.R. 111.30 had expired." Answer ¶ 38. However, neither of those provisions constitutes a statute of limitations.

Indeed, based on its appellate brief in *Retamal*, it appears that the Government may be taking the position that broker's license revocations of the type at issue here are entirely immune from judicial review in any forum. *See, e.g.*, Brief for Appellee, United States Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security (July 26, 2005) at 15, *Retamal v. U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Dep't of Homeland Security*, 439 F.3d 1372 (Fed. Cir. 2006) (No. 05–1332) ("Gov't Brief in *Retamal*") ("For this type of revocation, arising from a failure to timely file a triennial status report, Congress provided a distinct administrative remedy but *did not provide for judicial review of such a revocation*. . . . *[I]f Congress had intended for judicial review* of a revocation under 19 U.S.C. § 1641(g)(2)(C), it would have provided for such review within Section 1641(e) or (g) and within 28 U.S.C. § 1581(g)."") (emphases added); *see generally id.* at 14–16, 21 (same). *Cf. Retamal*, 29 CIT at ____, 2005 WL 280440 at * 4 (*quoting* Plaintiff's Motion for Rehearing), *vacated in part and rev'd in part*, 439 F.3d 1372.

Obviously, if the Government contends that judicial review of such revocations is not available, it logically follows that the Government believes that there is no relevant statute of limitations to apply. It is true that the Government's brief on appeal in *Retamal* included an argument that the 60-day statute of limitations reflected in 19 U.S.C. § 1641(e)(1) and 28 U.S.C. § 2636(g) barred prosecution of that action. However, the Government there was plainly arguing in the alternative. *See* Gov't Brief in *Retamal* at 29–30 ("Assuming, *arguendo*, . . ."). As the Government repeatedly emphasized elsewhere in that brief, the license revocations addressed in 19 U.S.C. § 1641(e)(1) and 28 U.S.C. § 2636(g) do not include revocations for failure to file a triennial status report. *See, e.g.*, Gov't Brief in *Retamal* at 9, 13–16, 34.

issue," court nevertheless concluded that "the prudent thing to do is to direct the district court to transfer the case to the CIT") (subsequent history omitted).

Similarly, in the apparent absence of any precedent on point, the instant action cannot fairly be deemed "frivolous."[16] Plaintiff's argument that 19 C.F.R. § 111.30(d)'s "60-day clock" is fundamentally inconsistent with the plain language of the statute at 19 U.S.C. § 1641(g)(2)(B) is no mere trifle.[17] *See* A.R. 11 (June 5, 2003 letter to Customs from counsel for Plaintiff, emphasizing "the difference in language between the statute and the regulation").[18] Moreover, Plaintiff cloaks his claims in the U.S. Constitution, characterizing his customs broker's license as a "property right," and asserting that

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[16] Although Plaintiff's Motion to Transfer is predicated on a lack of subject matter jurisdiction, § 1631 confers on the Court jurisdiction to engage in a limited review of the merits of Plaintiff's case, to ensure that the proposed transfer would not simply waste the district court's time. *See* 17 Moore's Federal Practice § 111.52 (*citing Phillips v. Seiter*, 173 F.3d at 610–11).

"Thus, even though transfer is the option of choice, an inquiring court must undertake case-specific scrutiny to ferret out instances in which the administration of justice would be better served by dismissal. . . . Given the language of the statute, [it seems clear] that Congress wanted courts to exempt from the transfer mandate those cases in which transfer would unfairly benefit the proponent, . . . impose an unwarranted hardship on an objector, . . . or unduly burden the judicial system. . . . In conducting its inquiry into the presence or absence of such factors, a putative transferor court must consider the totality of the circumstances." *Britell*, 318 F.3d at 74 (citations omitted). "Among other things, this responsibility obligates the court to engage in whole-record review." *Id.* In short, in considering whether to transfer an action under § 1631, "the court can take a peek at the merits" of the case, "since whether or not the suit has any possible merit bears significantly on whether the court should transfer or dismiss it." *Phillips v. Seiter*, 173 F.3d at 610–11; *see also Aura Lamp & Lighting, Inc. v. Int'l Trading Corp.*, 325 F.3d 903, 907 (7th Cir. 2003) (same).

[17] Plaintiff's position is buttressed by the language Congress used elsewhere in the statutory scheme. *See, eg.*, 28 U.S.C. § 2636(a)(1) (civil action contesting Customs' denial of protest is barred unless commenced within 180 days "after the date of mailing" of Customs' notice of denial). Clearly, if Congress had intended to require customs brokers to file their triennial reports within 60 days of the *date of mailing* of the notice of suspension – rather than the *date of receipt* of the notice – it could have so specified. *See generally McNary v. Haitian Refugee Center, Inc.*, 498 U.S. 479, 494 (1991) (rejecting agency's interpretation of statutory language, reasoning that – had Congress intended a broader preclusion (as the agency asserts that Congress did) – Congress "could easily have used broader statutory language," and "could, for example, have modeled [the statutory provision in question] on the more expansive language" that Congress used elsewhere in the same statutory scheme). *But see* Gov't Brief in *Retamal* at 23–26 (arguing "that 'the date of the notice' language in 19 C.F.R. § 111.30(d)(4) is necessary to carry out the provisions of 19 U.S.C. § 1641(g)").

[18] Unlike Plaintiff here, the plaintiff in *Retamal* did not attack the validity of Customs' regulation before the Court of International Trade in his Complaint or his initial brief, and raised the issue for the first time only when he (unsuccessfully) sought rehearing. Although he sought to press the point on appeal, the Court of Appeals did not reach the issue. *See* Gov't Brief in *Retamal* at 23 *et seq.* (responding to plaintiff's argument that regulation is inconsistent with language of statute).

the circumstances of the agency's revocation of that license constituted a deprivation of "due process." Plaintiff's Brief at 4, 6–7.[19] Plaintiff maintains that, if jurisdiction over his case does not lie in the Court of International Trade, "jurisdiction must lie elsewhere or

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[19] In *Retamal*, the Government asserted that "the possession of a broker's license does not rise to the level of a protected property interest." *See* Gov't Brief in *Retamal* at 22 (*citing Pietrofeso v. United States*, 16 CIT 751, 755, 801 F. Supp. 743, 747 (1992)). But *Pietrofeso* is inapposite. The Government's argument overlooks the critical distinction between the *granting* of a license and the *retention* of a license that has previously been granted.

As the Supreme Court has observed:

> Once licenses are issued, . . . their continued possession may become essential in the pursuit of a livelihood. Suspension of issued licenses thus involves state action that adjudicates important interests of the licensees. In such cases the licenses are not to be taken away without . . . procedural due process.

Bell v. Burson, 402 U.S. 535, 539 (1971). *See also 3883 Connecticut LLC v. District of Columbia*, 336 F.3d 1068, 1072 (D.C. Cir. 2003) (emphasizing the "critical distinction" between cases where "the question was whether an *applicant* for a permit had a property interest" in the permit and the case there at bar, which concerned "whether the *holder* of a permit has a property interest therein"); *Goldsmith v. U.S. Board of Tax Appeals*, 270 U.S. 117, 123 (1926) (lawyer/applicant who was refused admission to practice before Board of Tax Appeals had property interest and claim to practice before the Board to which procedural due process requirements applied, notwithstanding Board rule providing that it could in its discretion deny admission to any applicant, or suspend or disbar any person after admission; Board's discretionary power "must be construed to mean the exercise of a discretion to be exercised after fair investigation, with such a notice, hearing and opportunity to answer for the applicant as would constitute due process"), *cited with approval in Board of Regents of State Colleges v. Roth*, 408 U.S. 564, 576 n.15 (1972).

Moreover, "[d]ue process requires that when a State seeks to terminate [a protected property interest], it must afford 'notice and opportunity for hearing appropriate to the nature of the case' before the termination becomes effective." *Bell v. Burson*, 402 U.S. at 542 (citations omitted); *Board of Regents*, 408 U.S. at 569–70 ("When protected interests are implicated, the right to some kind of prior hearing is paramount."). In *Retamal*, the Government argued that the suspension/revocation procedures here at issue afford brokers a "fair opportunity to be heard 'at a meaningful time and in a meaningful manner' throughout the process," and that "due process does not require that the interested party actually receive the notice." *See* Gov't Brief in *Retamal* at 21–23, 26–28.

The Court of Appeals did not reach the parties' due process arguments in *Retamal*. However, in evaluating the adequacy of due process afforded a licensee, a court is to consider:

> first, the private interests that will be affected by the official action; second, the risk of an erroneous deprivation of such interest through the procedures used, and the probable value, if any, of additional or substitute procedural safeguards; and finally, the Government's interest, including the function involved and the fiscal and administrative burdens that the additional or substitute procedural requirements would entail.

3883 Connecticut LLC, 336 F.3d at 1074 (*quoting Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319, 335 (1976)). And, "[w]hile the problem of additional expense [associated with proposed additional or substitute procedural safeguards] must be kept in mind, it does not justify denying a hearing meeting the ordinary standards of due process." *Bell v. Burson*, 402 U.S. at 540–41 (*quoting Goldberg v. Kelly*, 397 U.S. 254, 261 (1970)).

the plaintiff will have no rights or remedies."[20] Plaintiff's Brief at 6.[21]

Plaintiff's case thus is not, on its face, "clearly doomed" – a "sure loser," surviving only "on life support," with "no chance of success." *Compare Phillips v. Seiter*, 173 F.3d at 610–11 ("there is no reason to raise false hopes and waste judicial resources by transferring a case that is clearly doomed"; an action should be dismissed, rather than transferred, if it is a "sure loser"); *Britell*, 318 F.3d at 75 ("if an action . . . is fanciful or frivolous, it is in the interest of justice to dismiss it rather than to keep it on life support (with the inevitable result that the transferee court will pull the plug)"); *Aura Lamp & Lighting*, 325 F.3d at 907–10 (when appellant had no chance of success on appeal, transfer would not serve interest of justice, and dismissal was warranted instead). To the contrary, Plaintiff's claims are at least colorable, and present certain novel issues of law.

The transfer statute at issue – § 1631 – reflects "the salutary policy [inherent in federal law] favoring the resolution of cases on the merits." *Britell*, 318 F.3d at 74 (citations omitted). "Put another way, transfer is presumptively preferable because the dismissal of an action . . . that might thrive elsewhere is not only resource-wasting but also justice-defeating." *Id.* (citation omitted). Accordingly, where – as here – a case has at least some chance of success on the merits in some other federal court, transfer (rather than dismissal) is the required course of action. *See* Moore's Federal Practice, Judicial Code ¶ 1631.2 (*citing In re Apex Oil Co.*, 884 F.2d 343, 346 (8th Cir. 1989)).[22]

B. *Whether The Action Could Have Been Brought in District Court*

Even where it would serve the interest of justice, transfer under 28 U.S.C. § 1631 is not permitted if the court to which the action would be transferred is not one in which the action "could have been brought at the time it was filed." 28 U.S.C. § 1631. According to a leading treatise, that phrase has been interpreted to mean that – at the time the action was filed in the original court – "the transferee

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[20] The hoary maxim on which Plaintiff relies can be traced to Blackstone: "[I]t is a general and indisputable rule, that *where there is a legal right, there is also a legal remedy*, by suit or action at law, whenever that right is invaded." William Blackstone, 3 Commentaries *23 (emphasis added) (*cited in, inter alia, Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. 137, 163 (1803)).

[21] *But see* Gov't Brief in *Retamal* at 14–16, 21 (arguing that revocations of brokers' licenses for failure to file triennial status reports are not subject to judicial review in any forum).

[22] *See also Britell*, 318 F.3d at 75–76 (noting the difficulty of the issue presented – "a matter over which reasonable jurists could disagree," and emphasizing that a decision on the merits of that case "[might] well prove important from the standpoint of public policy," which the court viewed as "a significant factor in the decisional calculus"). Similar considerations are present in the case at bar, and – as in *Britell* – weigh decisively in favor of transfer.

court would have had (1) subject matter jurisdiction, (2) proper venue, and (3) personal jurisdiction over the defendant." 17 Moore's Federal Practice § 111.53 (footnotes omitted).

The Government contends that Plaintiff here "has failed to show that this action could have been brought in the district court." Defendant's Brief at 2. Although it is not expressly stated, it appears that the Government's challenge is limited solely to subject matter jurisdiction (and does not extend to venue or personal jurisdiction). *See* Defendant's Brief at 2–3 (arguing only in terms of "jurisdiction"). Moreover, the Government has not challenged the substantive merits of Plaintiff's assertion that jurisdiction lies in the District Court in Massachusetts. Nor is the Government claiming that jurisdiction properly lies in some other court. *See Narragansett Elec. Co.*, 407 F.3d at 8 (transfer appropriate where opposing party "made no argument that it . . . would prefer a different forum for any reason"). Rather, the Government here emphasizes only that, as a matter of procedure, "the plaintiff bears the burden of proving the soundness of its jurisdictional allegations" – a burden that the Government alleges Plaintiff has failed to meet. Defendant's Brief at 2–3 (arguing that Plaintiff's assertions, "without more, are insufficient to meet the plaintiff's burden of showing that jurisdiction resides in the district court").

The Government charges that Plaintiff "does little more than merely assert that if this Court does not have jurisdiction to entertain the action then 'jurisdiction thus would lie with the Federal District Court,' and 'jurisdiction must be in the Federal District Court in Boston.' " Defendant's Brief at 3 (*quoting* Plaintiff's Brief at 4, 8). But the Government overlooks Plaintiff's invocation of the District Court's general "federal question" jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331. *See* Plaintiff's Brief at 5 ("interpretation of [the statutory language] 'receipt of the Secretary's notice' is a federal question"; "interpretation of the language of the statute is a federal question"), 7; *McNary*, 498 U.S. 479 ("general collateral challenges to unconstitutional practices and policies used by . . . agency in processing applications" reviewable under district court's general "federal question" jurisdiction).

Moreover, under the circumstances, it is entirely unclear what more Plaintiff can reasonably be expected to say. These are largely uncharted waters. What little judicial precedent there is on broker's license revocations of this type simply does not speak to where jurisdiction to review such a revocation might lie. It holds only that jurisdiction does not lie in the Court of International Trade. *See Retamal*, 439 F.3d at 1375–76.

As discussed above, the Government argued in *Retamal* that broker's license revocations of the type at issue here are not judicially reviewable in any forum. *See generally* n.15, *supra* (discussing Government's argument to Court of Appeals in *Retamal* that brokers' li-

cense revocations for failure to file triennial status reports are not subject to judicial review). But, if the Government plans to advance that argument here, it has not done so yet. And, in any event, the Government's argument is by no means open-and-shut.[23]

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[23] In *Retamal*, the Government argued that there is no need for judicial review of license revocations for failure to file a triennial report in light of the availability of a "distinct administrative remedy" prescribed by Congress. *See* Gov't Brief in *Retamal* at 15–16 (referring to the "distinct administrative remedy . . . set forth in 19 U.S.C. § 1641(g)(2)(A), (B) and (C)"); *id.* at 10, 21–23, 32. But the Government's interpretation of at least one aspect of that "administrative remedy" would render it largely illusory in cases such as this.

Specifically, in *Retamal*, the Government sought to minimize the significance of the notice of suspension required by 19 U.S.C. § 1641(g)(2)(A). *See generally* Gov't Brief in *Retamal* at 26–28. To that end, the Government first stressed that the notice "is not intended to remind the broker of his statutory obligation to file the report, but rather is issued only after the broker has failed to meet his statutory obligations." *Id.* at 27. The Government pointed out that all brokers must pass a licensing examination demonstrating knowledge of customs laws, regulations, and procedures. *Id.* at 28. The Government emphasized that the same statutory and regulatory scheme "puts all brokers on actual notice that they are required to file triennial reports." *Id.* at 27–28. And the Government noted that, indeed, the plaintiff in *Retamal* had timely filed several triennial status reports in the past (as had Plaintiff here), evidencing personal knowledge of the filing requirement. *Id.* at 28; A.R. 2–5 (Plaintiff's triennial status reports filed in 1991, 1994, 1997, and 2000).

Distilled to its essence, the Government's argument seems to be that brokers should be aware of their obligation to file triennial status reports and thus should not be heard to complain of a lack of notice. Whatever the logical and practical appeal of the Government's argument, the fact remains that Congress obviously envisioned that some licensed brokers would fail to timely file their triennial reports, and – in its wisdom – required Customs to give all such brokers (not just first time filers) notice of their suspension and an opportunity to cure. Nothing that the Government has cited (here or in *Retamal*) suggests that Customs is free to "second-guess" Congress under circumstances such as these.

The Government also argued in *Retamal* that Customs' regulation (which provides that the 60-day "grace period" runs from "the date of notice of suspension") is not incompatible with the statute (which provides that the "grace period" runs from "receipt" of that notice). *See* Gov't Brief in *Retamal* at 23–26. Invoking *Chevron* and *Mead*, the Government asserted that Customs' regulation was entitled to deference as an interpretation of the statute:

> If Congress has not directly addressed the precise question at issue, the Court must not impose its own construction on the statute. Rather, if the statute is silent or ambiguous with respect to the specific issue, the question for the Court is simply whether the agency's interpretation is based on a permissible construction of the statute.

Gov't Brief in *Retamal* at 24 (emphasis added) (*citing Chevron, U.S.A., Inc. v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.*, 467 U.S. 837, 844 (1984), *and United States v. Mead Corp.*, 533 U.S. 218, 226–27 (2001)). However, the Government failed to explain how – by using the language "receipt" – Congress "has not directly addressed the precise question at issue." Nor did the Government explain how the term "receipt" can be deemed "ambiguous." Certainly the Government proffered no authority for equating the date of dispatch of notice (the date specified in the regulation) with the date of "receipt" (the date specified in the statute). *Compare* Gov't Brief in *Retamal* at 26 (arguing that regulation's use of date of dispatch of notice merely "fills a gap or defines a term [*i.e.*, "receipt"] in a way that is reasonable").

In effect, Customs' regulation seems to rewrite the statute, by treating the words "of receipt" as mere surplusage and reading them right out of the statute. But the statute expressly provides that a broker may avoid the revocation of his license by filing his status report "within 60 days *of receipt* of the Secretary's notice [of suspension]" – *not* "within 60 days of the Secretary's notice," as Customs seems to suggest. *See* 19 U.S.C. § 1641(g)(2) (emphasis added). To date, the Government has failed to reconcile Customs' interpretation of the statute with the venerable canon of statutory construction which holds that "effect

In *Retamal*, the Government sought to make much of the fact that the statute expressly provides for judicial review of license revoca-

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must be given, if possible, to every word, clause and sentence of a statute." 2A Norman J. Singer, Sutherland on Statutes and Statutory Construction § 46:06 (6th ed. 2000) (*citing, inter alia, United States v. Menasche*, 348 U.S. 528, 538–39 (1955); *Texas State Comm'n for the Blind v. United States*, 796 F.2d 400, 419 (Fed. Cir. 1986) ("Basic principles of statutory construction require that effect should be given to every word of the statute so that no part will be rendered meaningless.") (citations omitted)). "[L]egislative enactments should not be construed to render their provisions mere surplusage." *Dunn v. Commodity Futures Trading Comm'n*, 519 U.S. 465, 472 (1997); *see also* 2A Sutherland on Statutes and Statutory Construction § 46:07 (legislature "is presumed to have intended to avoid surplusage in the words and sentences" chosen in drafting statute).

The Government sought to justify Customs' regulation in *Retamal* by claiming that hewing to the plain meaning of the statute would yield absurd results, and that the regulation is therefore "necessary to effect Congressional intent":

> [I]f [the statute] were construed to require actual receipt of Customs' notice, it is clear that . . . a broker's license could never be revoked if the broker failed timely to submit the triennial report, *never sent Customs a change of address*, and Customs itself never fortuitously learned of the address change. . . . Congress obviously did not anticipate a situation where actual receipt of notice could be made impossible because of an inadvertent or intentional failure of the broker to provide Customs with an updated mailing address.

Gov't Brief in *Retamal* at 23, 26 (emphasis added). However, it is far from clear that the so-called "absurdity doctrine" may be invoked here, given the plain meaning of the statute. "The doctrine has no application where a statute is clear." *Peabody Coal Co. v. Navajo Nation*, 75 F.3d 457 (9th Cir. 1996). As the Supreme Court emphasized in the seminal case on point:

> Judicial perception that a particular result would be unreasonable may enter into the construction of ambiguous provisions, but cannot justify disregard of what Congress has plainly and intentionally provided. . . . It is not [the courts'] assigned role to alter that disposition.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue v. Asphalt Prods. Co., 482 U.S. 117, 121 (1987). *See also Crooks v. Harrelson*, 282 U.S. 55, 60 (1930) ("It is not enough merely that hard and objectionable or absurd consequences, which probably were not within the contemplation of the framers, are produced by an act of legislation. . . . *[I]n such case the remedy lies with the lawmaking authority, and not with the courts.*") (emphasis added) (citations omitted). In sum, it is settled law that – as a general principle – when a statute is unambiguous, there is no room for the courts (or the agency) to re-write it, even to avoid arguably absurd results. Thus, Plaintiff here can make a strong case that, if Customs believes that the statute as written is impracticable, its remedy lies with Congress.

Moreover, even if the language of the statute could yield absurd results in certain situations (as the Government claims), it appears that *Customs' regulation* has the potential to produce absurd results as well. The Government's concern is that, if actual receipt of a notice of suspension is required, a broker may evade revocation of his license simply by failing to provide Customs with a change of address. In other words, the Government is concerned that – under a "receipt-based" scheme – brokers have no real incentive to ensure that Customs has their current addresses on file. But it is arguably no less perverse to have a "dispatch-based" scheme where Customs has no particular incentive to ensure that its database of brokers' addresses is 100% up-to-date and accurate, and that all address labels on suspension notices are completely free of typographical errors.

In the case at bar, for example, Plaintiff maintains that, in fact, he *did* submit a change of address to Customs, but that the agency failed to update its database (and thus sent his notice of suspension to the wrong address). *See* Complaint ¶ ¶ 3–5; A.R. 9 (May 13, 2003 letter to Customs from counsel for Plaintiff). From Plaintiff's perspective, an error on the part of some anonymous clerical worker at Customs has cost Plaintiff his license and his livelihood.

tions in certain situations, but makes no mention of revocations for failure to file triennial status reports. *See* Gov't Brief in *Retamal* at 14–16, 21. But the Government may be reading too much into that silence. Specifically, "[t]he mere failure to provide specially by statute for judicial review is certainly no evidence of intent to withhold review." *Bowen v. Michigan Academy of Family Physicians*, 476 U.S. 667, 670 (1986) (*quoting* legislative history of Administrative Procedure Act).[24] There is a "strong presumption that Congress intends judicial review of administrative action." *Bowen*, 476 U.S. at 670; Wright & Koch, Federal Practice and Procedure: Judicial Review, § 8390 (2006) ("there is a strong presumption against [judicial] unreviewability"). Thus, "judicial review of . . . administrative action is the rule, and nonreviewability an exception which must be demonstrated." *Bowen*, 476 U.S. at 671 n.3 (*quoting Barlow v. Collins*, 397 U.S. 159, 166–67 (1970)).

Much as it argued in *Retamal*, the Government in *Bowen* contended that a statute which expressly authorized judicial review of "any determination . . . as to . . . the amount of benefits under [Medicare] part A" implicitly – by its silence – foreclosed judicial review of all questions affecting the amount of benefits payable under Part B of the Medicare program. But the Supreme Court made short work of the Government's position. The Court unanimously held that, contrary to the Government's claim, the statute there at issue was "on its face . . . an explicit *authorization* of judicial review, not a *bar*." *Bowen*, 476 U.S. at 674 (emphasis added) (footnote omitted). The Court further emphasized that, "As a general matter, " '[t]he mere fact that some acts are made reviewable should not suffice to support an implication of exclusion as to others. The right to review is

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In short, as the Government has suggested in *Retamal*, the statute may not have envisioned the situation where a broker fails to submit a change of address, in violation of the law. But, in attempting to address that scenario (by substituting *dispatch* of notice for "receipt" of notice), Customs has apparently failed to contemplate certain other scenarios such as that presented here – where the agency has failed to properly record a change of address. *See generally* n.10, *supra*. According to Plaintiff, in circumstances such as these – where the broker has been deprived of notice through no fault of his own – it would be absurd and inconsistent with the language of the statute to revoke the broker's license.

Finally, the Government's brief in *Retamal* sought to make much of the fact that a broker whose license is revoked for failure to file a triennial report remains free to apply for a new license "without prejudice." *See, e.g.*, Gov't Brief in *Retamal* at 15–16, 22; 19 U.S.C. § 1641(g)(2)(C). But that is small comfort to Plaintiff here – an option akin to taking the bar exam again, a prospect that no experienced lawyer would relish. *See* Plaintiff's Brief at 7 (noting that "Customs requires a passing grade on a rigorous examination, a background investigation and adherence to regulations"); *Dunn-Heiser v. United States*, 29 CIT ____, ____ n.7, 374 F. Supp. 2d 1276, 1278 n.7 (2005) (discussing pass rates for customs broker licensing exams in various years, ranging from low of 3% to high of 50%).

[24] *But see Retamal*, 29 CIT at ____, 2005 WL 280440 at * 4, *vacated in part and rev'd in part on other grounds*, 439 F.3d 1372 ("[T]he fact that Congress has provided in 19 U.S.C. § 1641(e) for judicial appeal from license revocations pursuant to preceding subsections of 1641 is the best evidence of the legislative determination not to permit such review of matters arising out of succeeding subsection (g)").

too important to be excluded on such slender and indeterminate evidence of legislative intent.' " *Bowen*, 476 U.S. at 674 (*quoting Abbott Laboratories v. Gardner*, 387 U.S. 136, 141 (1967), which in turn quotes L. Jaffee, Judicial Control of Administrative Action 357 (1965)). In short, as a threshold matter, whether Congress intended to preclude judicial review of broker's license revocations such as the one at issue here is not as clear cut as the Government has elsewhere suggested.

Further, even assuming – *arguendo* – that Congress intended to shield these types of revocations from judicial review (which Plaintiff vigorously denies), Plaintiff's action is more than merely a garden variety challenge to the revocation of his own license. Plaintiff also challenges the validity of Customs' regulation (which, Plaintiff contends, is fundamentally inconsistent with the plain language of the statute). *See, e.g.*, A.R. 11 (June 5, 2003 letter to Customs from counsel for Plaintiff) (highlighting "the difference in language between the statute and the regulation"); A.R. 9 (May 13, 2003 letter to Customs from counsel for Plaintiff); Complaint ¶¶ 12, 20, 22 (relying on language of statute, as contrasted with regulation invoked by Customs in revoking Plaintiff's license; asserting that "[a]ccording to the statute, the plaintiff is entitled to receive notice of suspension of license prior to revocation"). *Compare* 19 U.S.C. § 1641(g)(2)(B) (suspended license to be reinstated if triennial status report is filed "within 60 days of receipt of the Secretary's notice [of suspension]") *with* 19 C.F.R. § 111.30(d)(4) (suspended license to be reinstated if triennial status report is filed "within 60 calendar days of the date of the notice of suspension").[25]

Bowen is instructive on this point as well. In *Bowen*, the plaintiff physicians filed suit to challenge the validity of a regulation promulgated under Part B of the Medicare Program that authorized the payment of benefits in different amounts for similar physicians' services. As discussed above, the Supreme Court held that the statutory provisions that authorize judicial review of determinations as to the amount of benefits under Medicare Part A do not implicitly foreclose judicial review of agency regulations implementing Part B.

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[25] The difference between the language of the statute and Customs' regulation is an issue not only for brokers who never receive notice of their suspension, like Plaintiff here. The difference is significant for *any* broker whose license is suspended, because it affects the actual duration of the "grace period" during which a broker may avoid the revocation of his license by filing his triennial status report.

In other words, by changing the date that triggers the 60-day "grace period" from the day of a broker's "receipt" of a notice of suspension (as provided in the statute) to "the date of the notice" itself, Customs effectively *shortens* the 60-day statutory "grace period" by the number of days between dispatch of the notice and receipt of notice. *Compare* 19 U.S.C. § 1641(g)(2) *and* 19 C.F.R. § 111.30(d)(4). This is yet another way in which Customs' implementation of the scheme arguably deviates from Congress' intent (as manifest in the language of the statute) – and one which presumably affects a far greater number of brokers.

The Court emphasized that the statutory scheme at issue in *Bowen* "simply does not speak to challenges mounted against the *method* by which . . . [benefit] amounts are to be determined rather than the [individual benefit] *determinations* themselves." *Bowen*, 476 U.S. at 675–76. The Court reasoned that "an attack on the validity of a regulation is not the kind of administrative action . . . which decides 'the amount of the Medicare payment to be made on a particular claim' and with respect to which the Act impliedly denies judicial review." *Bowen*, 476 U.S. at 675–76. The Court therefore concluded that "Congress intended to bar judicial review only of determinations of the amount of benefits to be awarded under [Medicare] Part B. . . . [Other matters] – including *challenges to the validity of the Secretary's instructions and regulations* – are not impliedly insulated from judicial review." *Bowen*, 476 U.S. at 678 (emphasis added). *See generally McNary*, 498 U.S. at 497–98 (discussing *Bowen*).

Bowen teaches that it may be important to distinguish between the reviewability of individual determinations on the one hand, and challenges to agency regulations and methodology on the other. Even if Congress intended to preclude judicial review of *individual license revocations* such as the one at issue here (as the Government has claimed), nothing cited by the Government in *Retamal* (or here) suggests that Congress intended *Customs' regulations* to be immune from judicial review.[26]

Plaintiff's constitutional claims are the cherry on top. As outlined above, there is a powerful presumption favoring judicial review of agency action, which may be overcome only where the Government makes "a showing of 'clear and convincing evidence' of a contrary legislative intent." *Bowen*, 476 U.S. at 671 (*quoting Abbott Laboratories v. Gardner*, 387 U.S. at 141). When a case involves a colorable constitutional claim, however, the Government's hurdle becomes – as a practical matter – virtually insurmountable. The leading treatise on administrative law explains:

> The [Supreme] Court has always distinguished between judicial review of an agency action based on alleged violation of a statute and judicial review of an agency action based on a credible claim that the action violates the petitioner's constitutional rights. . . . *[T]he Court continues to be extraordinarily protective of a petitioner's ability to obtain judicial consideration of a credible claim that an agency action violates the petitioner's constitutional rights.* It decides cases in this area under the shadow

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[26] The Government made no such argument in *Retamal*. Indeed, one section of the Government's brief in that case was devoted to a defense of Customs' regulation, which suggests that the Government concedes that the validity of the regulation is subject to judicial review. *See* Gov't Brief in *Retamal* at 23–26.

> of a difficult and unresolved issue of constitutional law. Even though Congress has the power to specify the jurisdiction of federal courts, it is at least arguable that Congress cannot preclude a federal court from resolving disputes concerning the constitutional validity of government actions. . . . *The Court has consistently avoided the need to resolve this question by interpreting statutes in a manner that permits judicial review of credible claims that an agency action violates a petitioner's constitutional rights.*
>
> *The presumption of reviewability of agency action reaches its apogee when a statutory preclusion provision threatens to deprive a petitioner of the ability to obtain judicial consideration of a credible claim that the agency action violates the petitioner's constitutional rights. The Court has never interpreted a statute to have this effect.* Taken as a whole, the Court's decisions in this area seem to send a message to Congress: "We do not seek a constitutional confrontation on the question of the power of the courts to resolve disputes concerning the constitutionality of your actions or of the actions you have authorized agencies to take. We will interpret your enactments in a manner that avoids such a confrontation if we possibly can."]

III Richard J. Pierce, Jr., Administrative Law Treatise § 17.9 (4th ed. 2002) (emphases added).[27]

Ultimately, the Government may or may not prevail on an argument that the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts lacks subject matter jurisdiction in this action. But to prevail on such an argument, the Government must first actually make that

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[27] In *Bowen*, for example, the Supreme Court emphasized that its holding in that case "avoid[ed] the 'serious constitutional question' that would arise if [it] construed [the statute there at issue] to deny a judicial forum for constitutional claims arising under Part B of the Medicare program." *Bowen*, 476 U.S. at 681 n.12 (*quoting Weinberger v. Salfi*, 422 U.S. 749, 762 (1975) (additional citations omitted)).

See also Webster v. Doe, 486 U.S. 592, 603 (1988) ("where Congress intends to preclude judicial review of constitutional claims its intent to do so must be clear" – a "heightened showing" required "in part to avoid the 'serious constitutional question' that would arise if a federal statute were construed to deny any judicial forum for a colorable constitutional claim"; thus, even where language of the statute committed employment termination decisions solely to discretion of CIA Director, Congress did not "mean[ ] to preclude consideration of colorable constitutional claims arising out of the actions of the Director pursuant to that section," and "a constitutional claim based on an individual discharge may be reviewed by the District Court") (*quoting Bowen*, 476 U.S. at 681 n.12) (additional citations omitted); *McNary*, 498 U.S. 479 (provision in Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 that expressly prohibited judicial review of most INS denials of special status barred review of *individual denials* only, and thus did not preclude judicial review of "general collateral challenges to unconstitutional practices and policies used by the agency in processing applications"; judicial review permissible in class action alleging that *INS procedures* violated the Act and the due process clause of Constitution); Wright & Koch, Federal Practice and Procedure: Judicial Review § 8391 ("Preclusion [of judicial review] is particularly disfavored when applied to prevent a plaintiff from asserting a constitutional claim.").

argument; and the argument must address the full scope of Plaintiff's claims. *See generally* Wright & Koch, Federal Practice and Procedure: Judicial Review §§ 8390, 8391 ("[judicial] review is rarely precluded for an entire administrative decision and, in most cases, only one of the bundle of issues supporting the decision may be covered" by preclusion; "In many cases, . . . only some of the controverted issues are unreviewable and the decision is still reviewable as to the remainder of the controverted issues."; "Even if a statute was intended to preclude [judicial] review, . . . that preclusion must be confined to those issues it was intended to cover.").

Particularly under the somewhat unusual circumstances of this case, it seems that the issue of the District Court's subject matter jurisdiction should properly be reserved for decision in the first instance by the District Court itself, rather than debated and resolved in the abstract here. *See generally United States v. Universal Fruits & Vegetables Corp.*, 370 F.3d 829, 836–37 & n.13 (9th Cir. 2004) (concluding that – because CIT "*may* be able to hear th[is] case" – "the prudent thing to do is to direct the district court to transfer the case to the CIT *so that the CIT can determine the question of its own jurisdiction*") (citations omitted) (emphases added) (subsequent history omitted); *Pentax Corp. v. Myhra*, 72 F.3d 708, 711 (9th Cir. 1995) (where it is "not prepared . . . to hold that the CIT would not have had jurisdiction," court concludes that "the prudent thing to do is to direct the district court to transfer the case to the CIT *so that the CIT can determine the question of its own jurisdiction*") (emphasis added) (citation omitted) (subsequent history omitted); *Sessler v. United States*, 7 F.3d 1449, 1452 (9th Cir. 1993) (Kozinski) (instructing district court to transfer case where there is "another federal court that *may* be able to hear the case") (emphasis added).

IV. *Conclusion*

For all the reasons set forth above, Plaintiff's Motion to Transfer is granted. The Clerk of the Court is directed to take all necessary steps to effectuate the prompt transfer of this action to the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts.

So ordered.

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